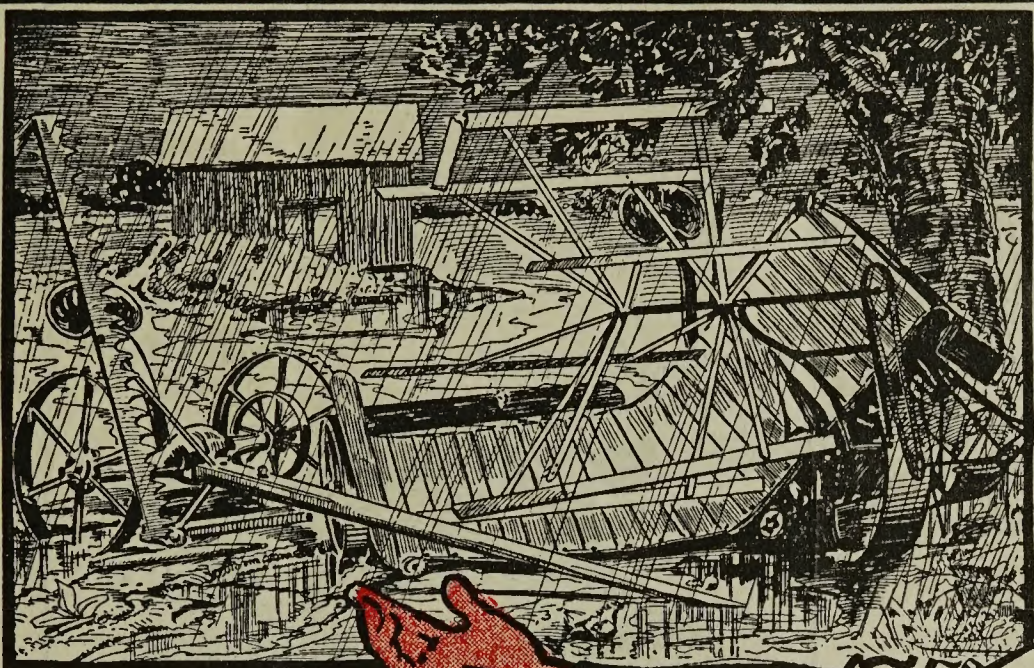


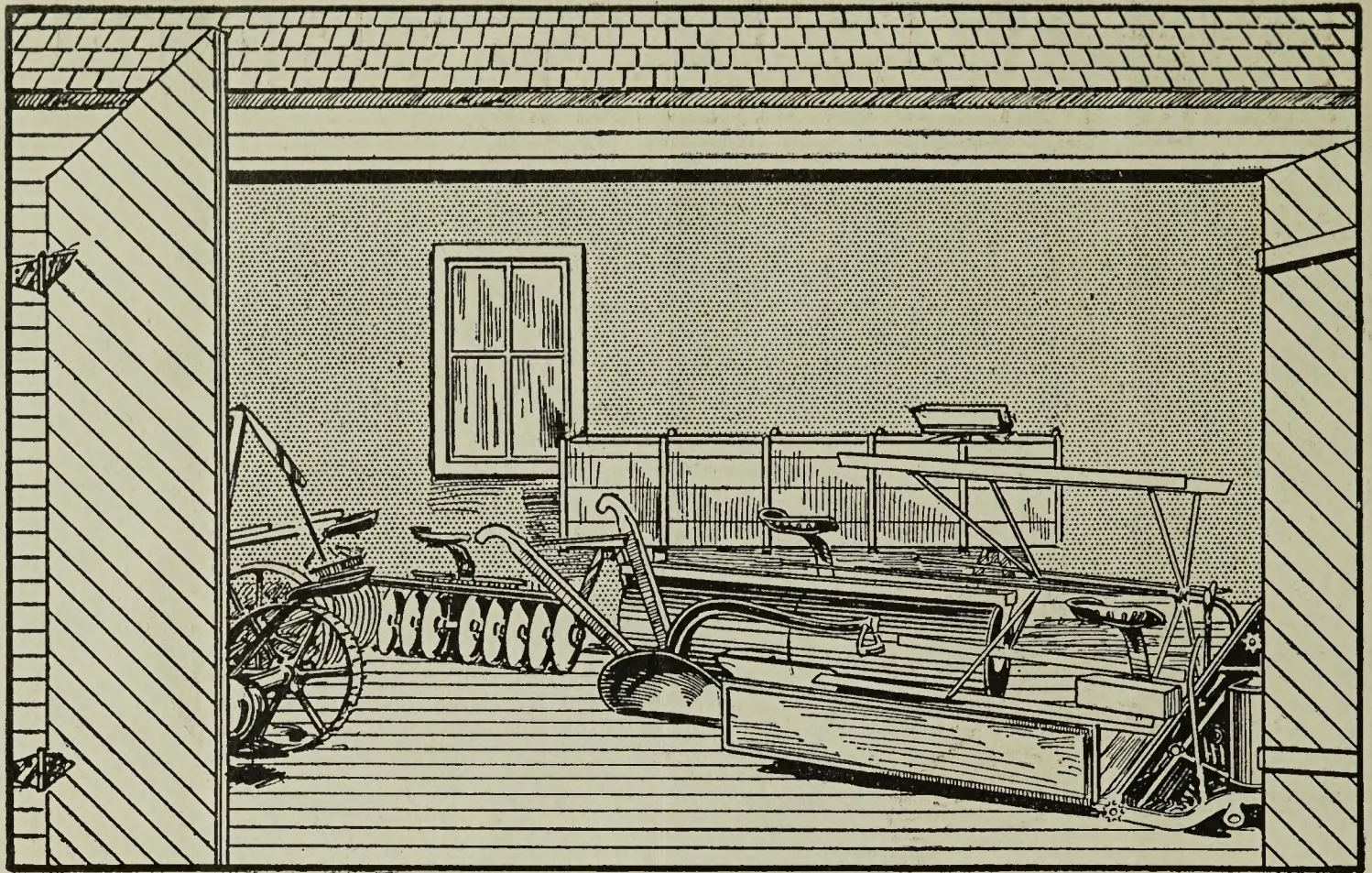
# IMPLEMENT SHEDS



**Why-  
Farmers cannot  
afford to be  
without them!**



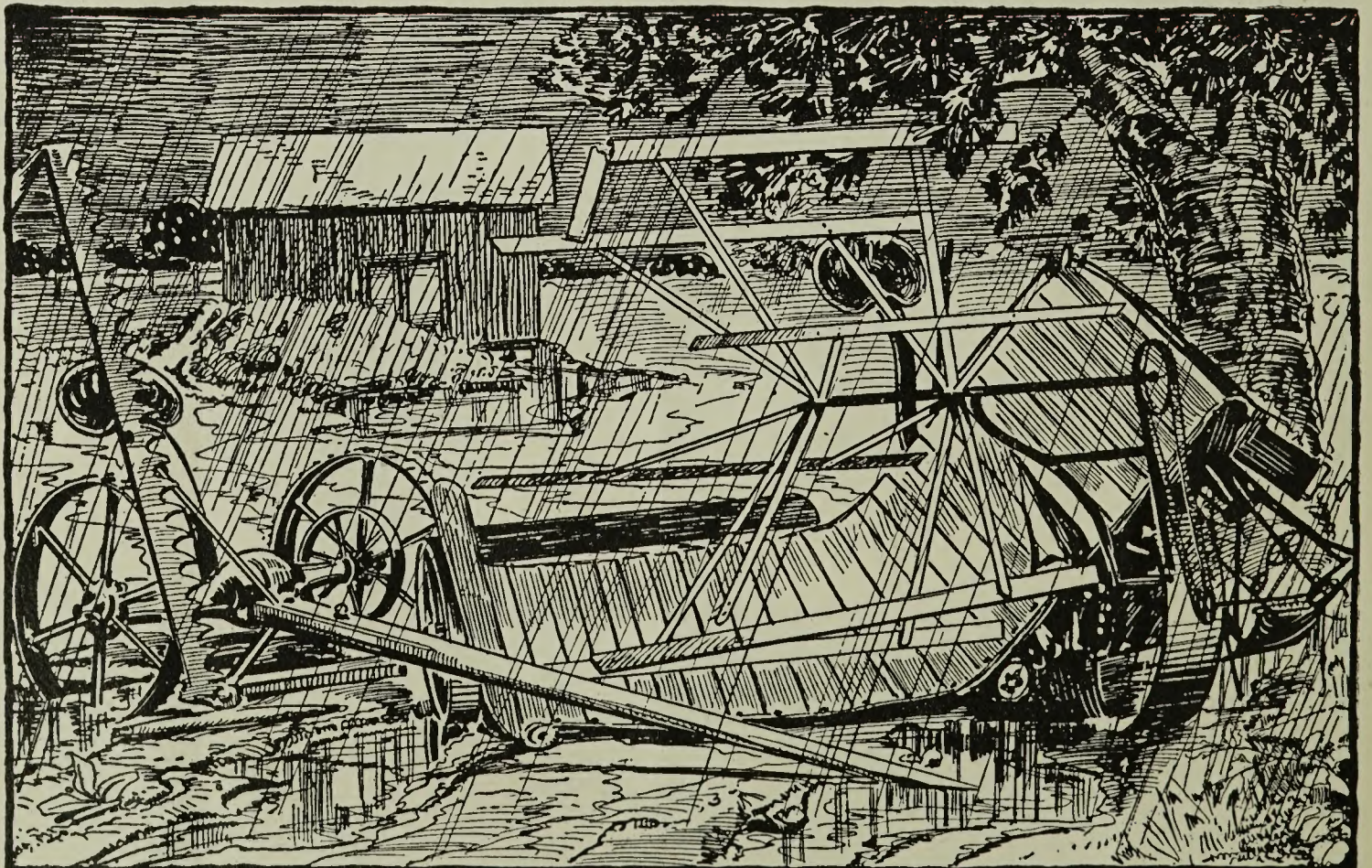




PROPER PROTECTION

↑  
**WHICH IS YOUR WAY?**  
↓

WANTON WASTE





**T**HE NATURAL DESIRE of every farmer is to so manage his farm that the greatest profit may be realized. To accomplish this it is necessary to make the best possible use of both time and money. Efficient farming necessitates the use of modern methods and machinery and careful attention to the "leaks" that eat up profits.

The all-important question today seems to be the "yield per acre" and how it can be increased. The soil is examined to determine what it is best fitted to produce; the different commercial fertilizers are analyzed to discover the one best suited to the particular need; different ways of plowing and planting are discussed, and the most economical plan of reaping decided upon. Barns, granaries and silos are built to take care of the crops after they are harvested. The feed value of certain crops is weighed and the proper care of cattle and horses given due consideration. The best plans for homes, barns and poultry houses are sought. Farm machinery of all kinds is employed to cut down farm costs. Tractors, automobiles, good roads and good markets are questions of ever increasing importance. But—in spite of all these modern methods and improvements—

### **The Silent Toll of Waste Goes on.**

Millions of dollars are lost every year by the farmers of this country because the average farmer does not take proper care of his farm implements. Some farmers expect an old tree to protect their farm tools from the ravages of the elements, while others leave their machinery in the field, just where it was used last! Farming in America is extensive rather than intensive, making necessary the use of much farm machinery. It is said that the farmers of the United States buy \$200,000,000 worth every year. Much of this vast expenditure goes to replace worn and discarded implements.

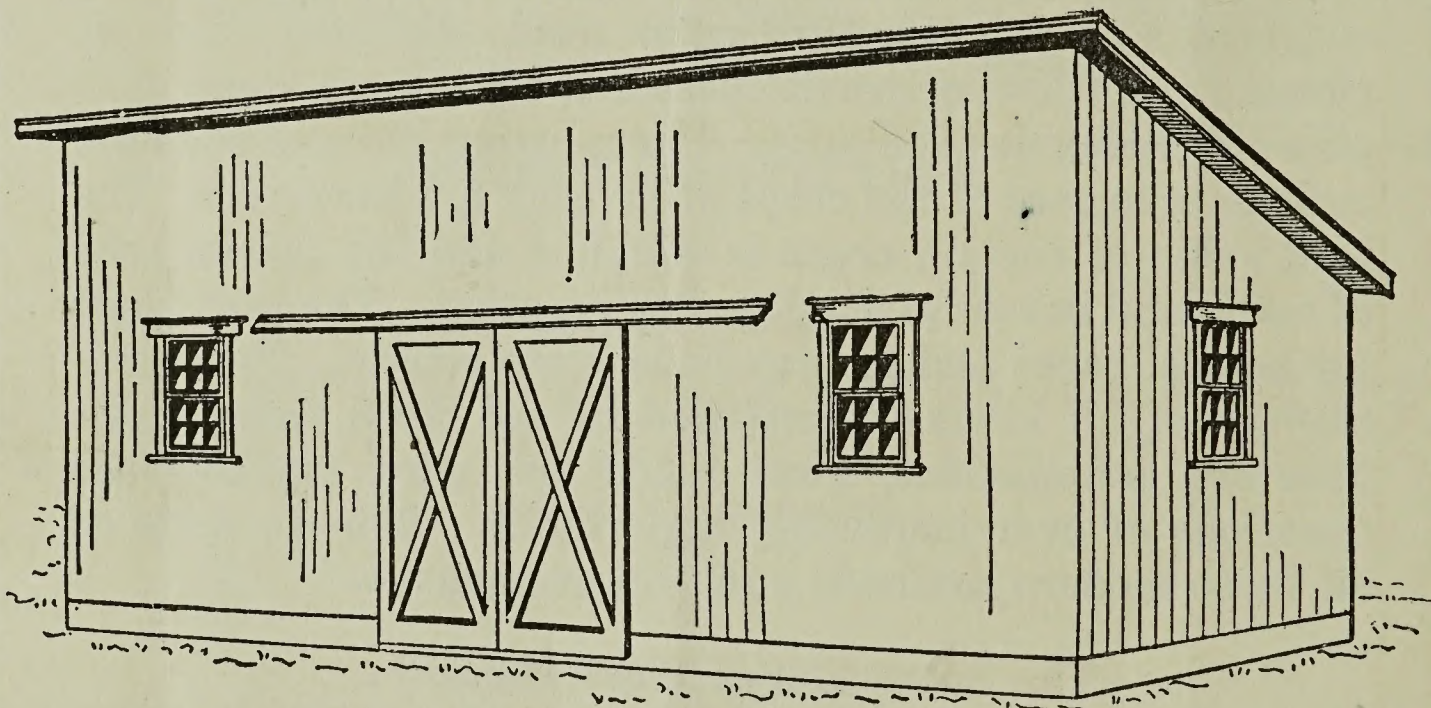
Blue sky is very poor covering. One winter's storms and sunshine work havoc with farm implements; wooden parts become devoid of paint; iron parts, bare and rusty; bolts, loose; timbers, warped; and oiled parts, dry and rust



covered. Ninety-nine out of every hundred machines left in the open to waste and rust away must be repaired and their period of usefulness is reduced at least one-half. Machinery that stands in the weather runs harder, because it is rusty and the joints are loose, and more horse flesh or gasoline is required to operate it.

### **The Life of Farm Machinery.**

It has been determined that the average life of unhoused, uncared for farm machinery is about five years, while properly protected implements will last two or three



**The Implement Shed need not be expensive but it should be storm proof.**

times that long. If a machine is worthless five years after it was purchased, it has an annual depreciation of 20 per cent. Suppose you have \$750 invested in implements and you have to charge off 20 per cent annually to depreciation (due largely to carelessness in not housing them)—that is, \$150. If these same machines were kept in a good implement shed, when not in use, they should last at least ten years, and you would have 10 per cent depreciation—or \$75—to charge off each year. It would not take long at this rate of saving—\$75 a year—to pay for the shed and at the same time your implements would be more efficient and you would lose less time making repairs during critical seasons.



Farm machinery will wear out, of course, but why not wear it out in service instead of letting it go to ruin for lack of care and shelter. Rust and decay cause more damage in one year than wear does in four or five. Wear cannot be avoided—rust and decay can. Dollars and cents are vitally concerned in the proper protection of farm implements just as much as in the “yield per acre” of cotton, wheat or corn. The real question in regard to farm machinery is not so much its first cost, but how long will it last—how long will it give satisfactory service. The life of any farm implement is shortened or prolonged in direct proportion to the poor or good care and attention it receives.

### **The Value of an Implement Shed.**

An implement shed is one of the most important buildings on any farm, for it is a money-saver. No farmer can afford to be without one and it is far better to borrow the money, if necessary, and build such a shed than to squander many times its cost in prodigal misuse and abuse. An implement shed will double the life of farm machinery—and good machinery is too expensive to overlook such a saving. Again, if new implements must be purchased every three or four years to take the place of old dilapidated pieces, there will be little money left for other farm improvements or to swell the bank account.

Implements must be housed and cared for if they are to be used economically and there is no branch of farm economy that pays better dividends than the housing of implements when they are not in use. Rust and rot cost much more than proper shelter. A shed for an expensive piece of machinery will cost less than that machine and will save it for from 10 to 15 years good service.

“If properly sheltered, the uncomplaining farm machine will more than repay its owner for the extra care,” says Mr. William H. Saunders, assistant in farm motors in the Kansas Agricultural College, in the Iowa Homestead, “and if you want to be classed with the thrifty, far-sighted farmers who are realizing the greatest returns from their labors, protect your farm machinery.



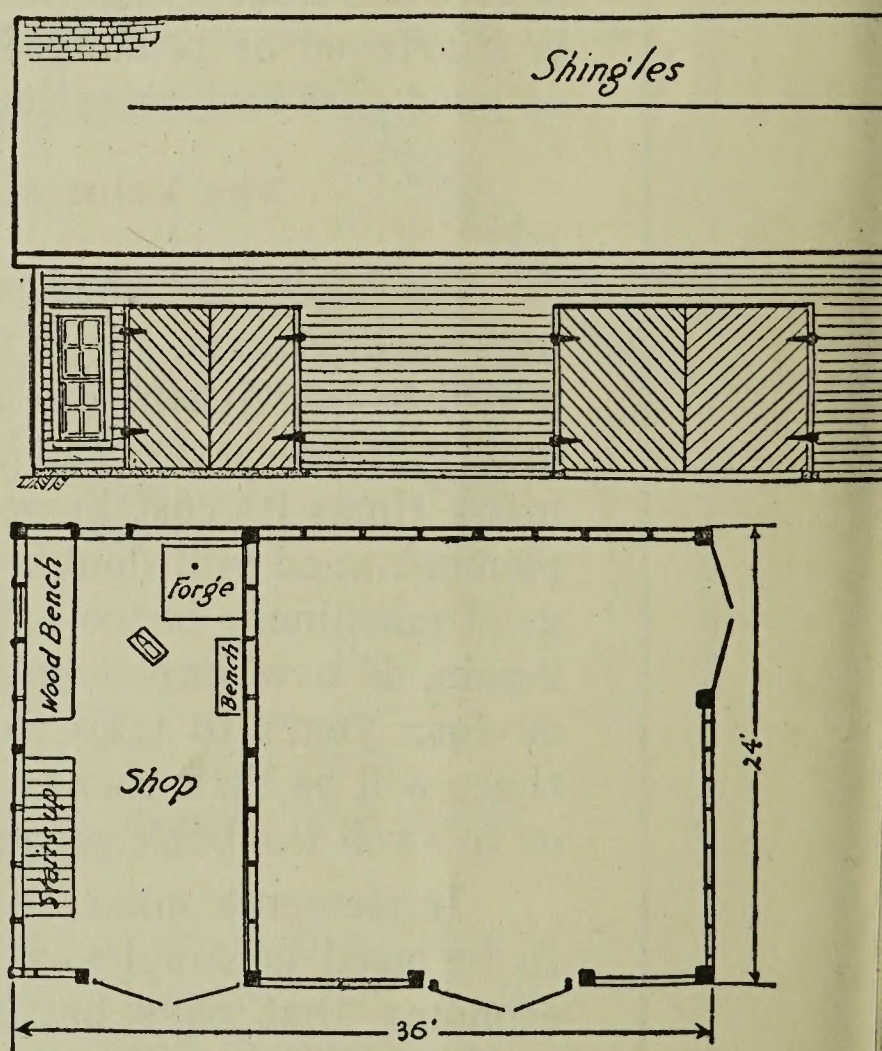
"It is a matter of business and economy to protect your machinery from the weather as you protect your horses and cattle. Machinery, like animals, cannot live long if forced to withstand the ravages of heat, cold, wind and rain——"

A Southern Yellow Pine Implement Shed is warm in winter, cool in summer—dry all the time. A wooden building does not cause implements to sweat or rust. A large, expensive building is not necessary—the important points are: a tight roof, sides that will keep out wind-driven rain or snow, and a good board floor that will keep the machinery off the damp ground. There should be plenty of doors and they should be kept closed when not in use. The floor plan or arrangement should be such that implements can be put in or taken out easily when needed. The advantages of having a separate building are: greater convenience, better appearance, less fire risk and ease of enlargement.

### How to Care for Farm Implements.

Implements should not be exposed at any time during the year except when in use. Every minute that an implement is out of doors, whether in use or not, storm and sunshine are rusting and wasting it.

When implements are stored for the winter they should be thoroughly cleaned and oiled, wooden parts and parts liable to rust should be painted, all cutting edges should be



This plan will interest the farmer who desires in his implement shed. The shop at once place in which to make your regular repairs can be used for



greased and any necessary repairs made. In case there is not time to make repairs at once, note what is to be done and write it down on a tag and attach this tag to the machine so that, when the stormy days come, you can go into the implement shed, in the dry, and make these repairs.

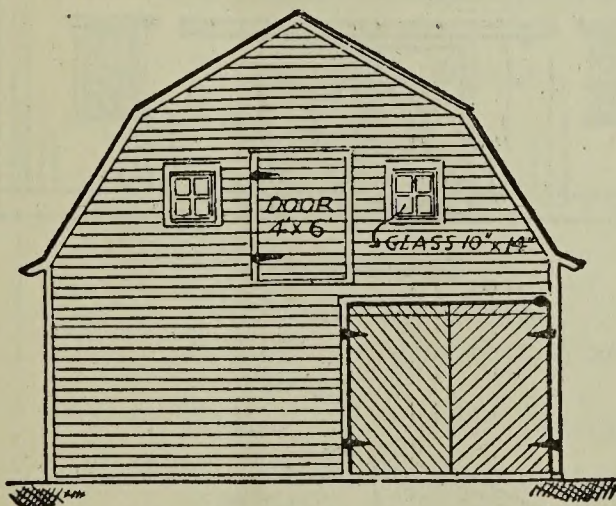
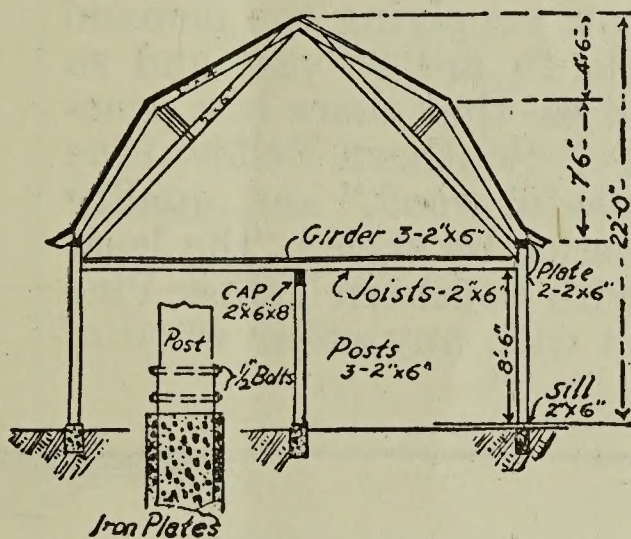
Another good argument in favor of putting machinery under cover is the statement of implement manufacturers that the price of farm implements must go up and stay up

as long as the manufacturers have to pay the present abnormally high prices for raw materials.

## What Is the Best Wood to Use?

The wood to use in building Machinery or Implement Sheds, or for that matter all farm structures from the simple poultry house to the modern home, is that of which it is said by the Government experts in Forest Bulletin No. 99, "Commercial Woods of the United States":

"CHARACTER and QUALITIES.—Heavy, hard, very strong; tough; grain fine, even, straight; durable in contact with the soil. \* \*



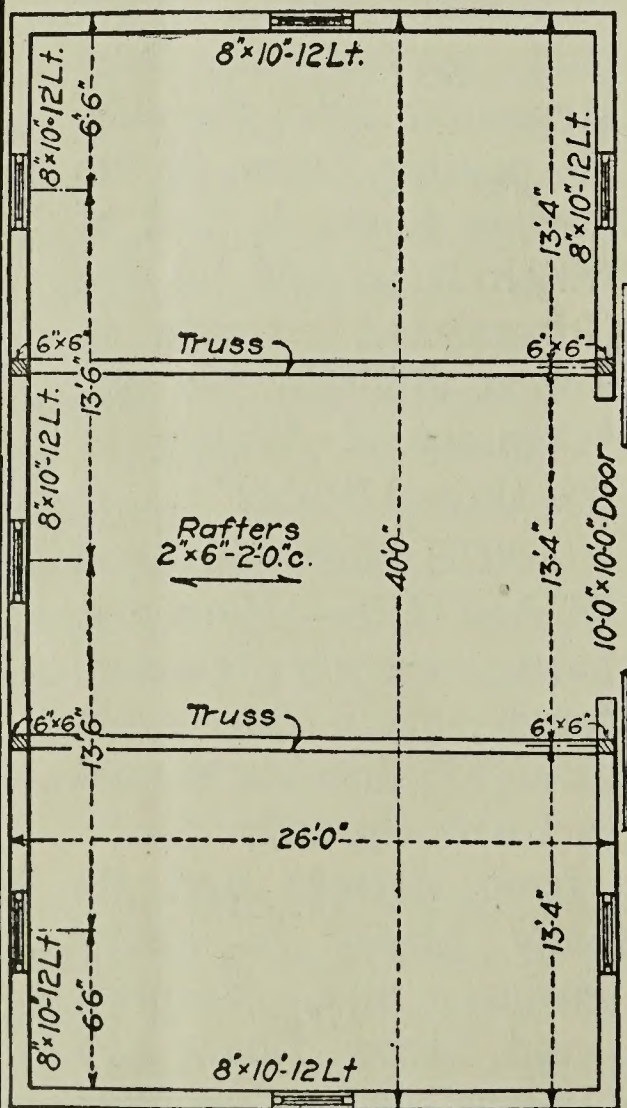
Combine service, convenience and appearance of this shed will afford a comfortable winter repairs. The second floor for storage.

Its strength, stiffness, freedom from defects and its lasting properties fit it for many places in heavy construction, such as beams, girders, sills, sleepers, joists, trusses, rafters, columns, and heavy floors and planking. \* \* \* It may be had in long pieces, free from serious defects, and possesses great strength and stiffness. In addition to that, it has enduring qualities that add much

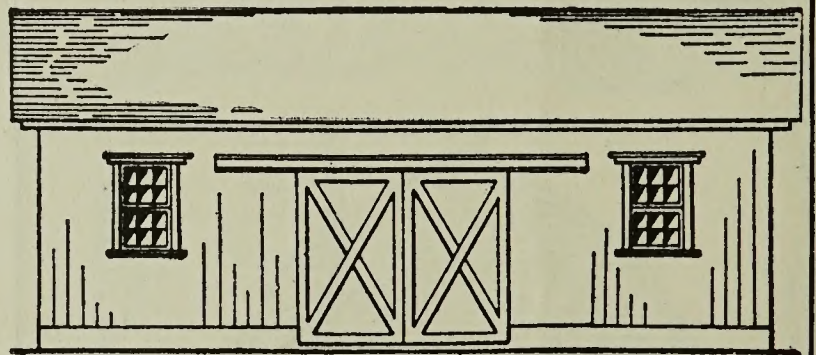


to its value. In a large part of the country it is so extensively used that there are but few places of importance it does not fill." That wood is Southern Yellow Pine.

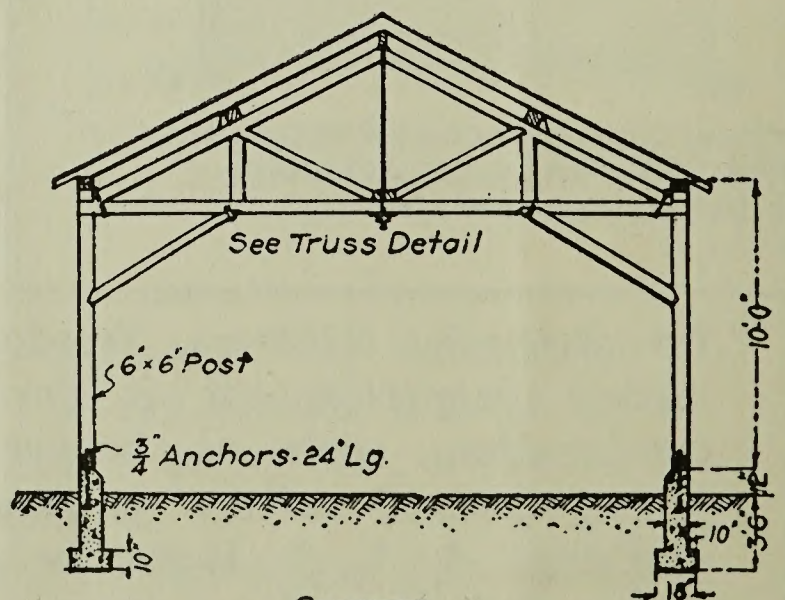
Southern Yellow Pine is very reasonable in price because it is so plentiful. In spite of the fact that over 39 per cent of all the lumber consumed in the United States is Southern Yellow Pine; its annual production—more than 14,000,000,000 board feet—is over three times as great as any other wood and equal to the combined production of the five other leading woods; and that 2,000 sawmills are busy every working day in the year, supplying the demand for it;—the pine forests of the South are so vast and so convenient to transportation facilities, that there is a practically unlimited supply everywhere. Southern Yellow Pine has earned the title of "the most useful wood," and, quality considered, it might with equal justice be styled "the least expensive wood." You can build with Southern Yellow Pine for much less money than you can with any other wood of anything like its quality.



PLAN



ELEVATION



SECTION

This type of Implement Shed is well suited to the needs of the average farm. Its dimensions will be governed by the amount of space required.



## TABLE SHOWING

## Floor Space and Height of Space Required to House Common Farm Implements.

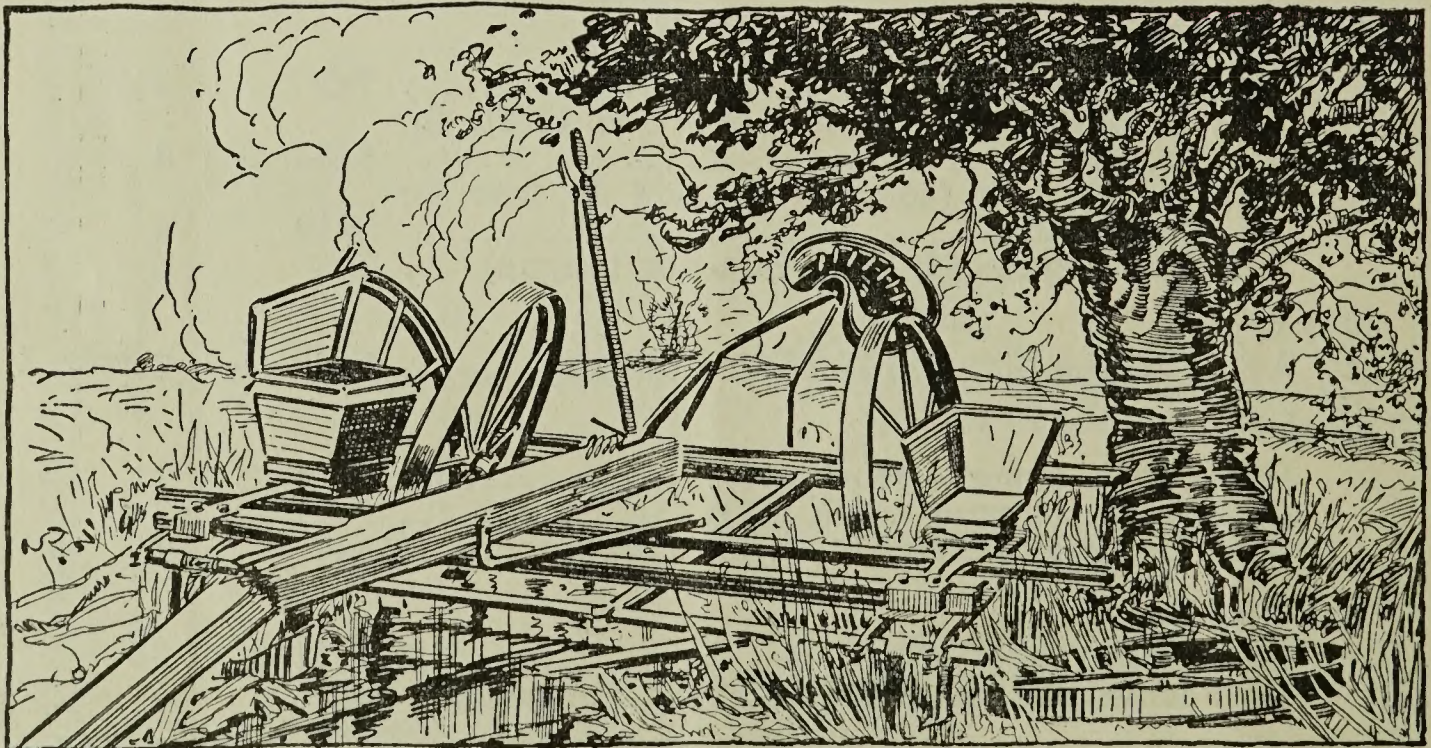
Implements—	Floor Space in Feet	Height of Space in Feet
<b>Plows—</b>		
Walking. . . . .	8x3	3
Sulky and horse gang (tongue off; add 10 ft. for tongue) . . . . .	8x6	4
Engine gang . . . . .	16x7	5
<b>Harrows—</b>		
Spike tooth, per section. . . . .	5x5	2
Spring tooth, per section. . . . .	5x4	1½
Single disc, 8 ft. with truck (tongue off). . . . .	6x9	4
Double disc, 7 ft. with truck (tongue off). . . . .	8x8	4
<b>Weeder—</b>		
(Thills on) . . . . .	13x8	4
<b>Grain Drills—</b>		
12x7 (tongue off; add 10 ft. for tongue). . . . .	5x8	5
16x7 with press attachment (tongue off). . . . .	7x11	5
<b>Rollers—</b>		
Smooth. . . . .	3x10	4½
Corrugated, single (tongue off; add 10 ft. for tongue) . . . . .	3x10	4
Corrugated, double . . . . .	4x8	4
<b>Corn Planter—</b>		
Two row (tongue off; add 10 ft. for tongue). . . . .	5½x6	3½
<b>Cultivators—</b>		
Walking, one horse . . . . .	7x2	3½
Riding, single row (tongue off; add 10 ft. for tongue) . . . . .	8x5	4
Riding, two row (tongue off; add 10 feet for tongue) . . . . .	8x10	4
Alfalfa (tongue off; add 10 ft. for tongue). . . . .	7x6	5
<b>Mower—</b>		
6 ft. (tongue off; add 10 ft. for tongue). . . . .	5x6	7
<b>Binders—</b>		
Grain, 8 ft. (tongue truck off). . . . .	8x14	7
Grain, 6 ft. (tongue truck off). . . . .	8x12	7
Corn (tongue off; add 11 ft. for tongue). . . . .	13x6	7
<b>Hay Rakes—</b>		
Self-dump (thills off) . . . . .	5½x11½	5
Side-delivery (tongue off; add 10 ft. for tongue) . . . . .	13x9	5
<b>Tedders—</b>		
Kicker (tongue off; add 8 ft. for tongue). . . . .	5½x8	5
Combination (see side-delivery rakes)		



## IMPLEMENT SHEDS

**Floor Space and Height of Space Required to House Common  
Farm Implements—Continued.**

Implements—	Floor Space in Feet	Height of Space in Feet
Hay Loader .....	14x9½	9
Ensilage Cutter, 20-ton (tongue off) .....	11x5½	7
Corn Shredder, 8 roll .....	20x8	9
Corn Sheller .....	20x8	11
Hay Press .....	16x6	6
Grain Separator, 32-inch .....	26x8	8½
Clover Huller .....	24x8	8
Gasoline Tractor, 20-40 H. P. ....	15x9	9
Gasoline Tractor, 10-20 H. P. ....	12x8	8
Portable Engine, 6 H. P. ....	9x5	6
Fanning Mill, 24-inch .....	4x3½	5
<b>Wagons—</b>		
Farm gear (tongue off; add 10 ft. for tongue) ..	11x5½	4
Wagon with box and top (tongue off) .....	11x5½	5½
Wagon with box and tip top (tongue off) .....	11x5½	6½
Wagon with hay rack (tongue off) .....	16x7½	5
<b>Buggies—</b>		
One seated (thills up) .....	8x5½	7
Two seated (tongue off) .....	10x5½	8
Grain Dump (knocked down) .....	12x4	4
<b>Potato Machinery—</b>		
Planter (tongue off; add 9 ft. for tongue) .....	5x3	4
Sprayer, two wheeled barrel (thills off) .....	6x6	5
Digger, wheeled, elevator (tongue off) .....	13x4	3
<b>Automobiles—</b>		
Small. ....	11x6	7
Large. ....	14x7	8
Manure Spreader, 50 bu. (tongue off; add 10 ft. for tongue). ....	17x7	6



**THE END**  
Of a Machine That Had Space  
Under The Old Elm.



## SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE.

**Used More Than Any Other Wood in the Manufacture of  
Agricultural Implements.**

In the manufacture of agricultural implements—plows, harrows, cultivators, drills, planters, threshing machines, rakes, etc.—300 million feet of lumber is used annually, and over 30 per cent of it is Southern Yellow Pine.

## REPAIRS FOR FARM IMPLEMENTS

There is nothing better for temporary or permanent repairs for farm implements than Southern Yellow Pine. Watch your farm implements carefully. Put in a new piece now and then before the breakdown occurs and you will waste no time waiting for repairs. Here is a reference list:

- Tongues for all implements, 4 x 4.
- Doubletrees, all implements, 2 x 4.
- Sweep Rakes, Stackers, Loader Parts and other Haying Tools, 2 x 4, 4 x 4, 4 x 6, 6 x 8.
- Hay Rack Parts—Standard sizes of Dimension lumber.
- Coupling Poles, 2 x 4.
- Markers for Corn Planters, 2 x 2.
- Cultivator Beams, 3 x 4.
- Manure Spreader Slats and Beater Bars, 1 x 4.
- Windmill Towers, 4 x 4.

## SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE.

**For Strength, Toughness and Durability.**

In machine construction—steam shovels, hoists, cranes, well drills, dredges, crushers, presses—in which the wood used “must possess strength, toughness and durability,” Southern Yellow Pine supplies more than 33 per cent of the wood used.





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